Health Canada Santé Canada

Your health and safety... our priority. *Votre santé et votre sécurité... notre priorité.*

Proposed Maximum Residue Limit PMRL2012-35

Fluoxastrobin

(publié aussi en français)

10 May 2012

This document is published by the Health Canada Pest Management Regulatory Agency. For further information, please contact:

Publications
Pest Management Regulatory Agency
Health Canada
2720 Riverside Drive
A.L. 6604-E2
Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0K9

Internet: pmra.publications@hc-sc.gc.ca
healthcanada.gc.ca/pmra
Facsimile: 613-736-3758
Information Service:
1-800-267-6315 or 613-736-3799
pmra.infoserv@hc-sc.gc.ca

Canada

ISSN: 1925-0835 (print)
1925-0843 (online)

Catalogue number: H113-24/2012-35E (print version)
H113-242012-35E-PDF (PDF version)

© **Her Majesty the Queen in Right of Canada, represented by the Minister of Health Canada, 2012**

All rights reserved. No part of this information (publication or product) may be reproduced or transmitted in any form or by any means, electronic, mechanical, photocopying, recording or otherwise, or stored in a retrieval system, without prior written permission of the Minister of Public Works and Government Services Canada, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0S5.

Under the authority of the *Pest Control Products Act*, Health Canada's Pest Management Regulatory Agency (PMRA) has received applications to register technical grade fluoxastrobin, and the end-use product Evito 480 SC Fungicide, for use in Canada on barley, corn, peppers, potatoes, soybeans, strawberries, tomatoes and wheat.

The evaluation of these fluoxastrobin applications indicated that the end-use product has merit and value and the human health and environmental risks associated with its proposed uses are acceptable. Details regarding these applications can be found in Proposed Registration Decision PRD2012-07, *Fluoxastrobin* posted to the Health Canada website on 2 March 2012.

Before registering a pesticide for food use in Canada, the PMRA must determine the quantity of residues that are likely to remain in or on the food when the pesticide is used according to label directions and that such residues will not be a concern to human health. This quantity is then legally established as a maximum residue limit (MRL). An MRL applies to the identified raw agricultural food commodity as well as to any processed food product that contains it, except where separate MRLs are specified for the raw agricultural commodity and a processed product made from it.

In addition, the PMRA proposed to establish an import MRL for leaf petioles (Crop Group 4B) to permit the import and sale of food containing such residues. The PMRA has determined the quantity of residues that are likely to remain in or on the imported commodities when fluoxastrobin is used according to label directions in the exporting country. The Agency has also determined that such residues will not be a concern to human health. Details regarding the proposed import MRL can also be found in PRD2012-07.

Consultation on the proposed MRLs for fluoxastrobin was conducted domestically via PRD2012-07. Information regarding the proposed MRLs can be found in Sections 3.5.5 and 7.1 while Appendix II addresses the international situation and trade implications. Supporting field trial residue data are provided in Appendix I, Table 5. The PMRA received no comments in response to this consultation.

To comply with Canada's international trade obligations, consultation on the proposed MRLs is also being conducted internationally by notifying the World Trade Organization, as coordinated by the Standards Council of Canada.

The proposed MRLs for fluoxastrobin in Canada in or on food are as follows.

Table 1 Proposed Maximum Residue Limit for Fluoxastrobin

Common Name	Residue Definition	MRL (ppm)	Food Commodity
Fluoxastrobin	(1*E*)-[2-[[6-(2-chlorophenoxy)-5-fluoro-4-pyrimidinyl]oxy]phenyl] (5,6-dihydro-1,4,2-dioxazin-3-yl)methanone *O*-methyloxime	4.5	Dried tomatoes
		4.0	Leaf petioles (Crop Subgroup 4B)
		1.9	Low Growing Berry (Crop Subgroup 13-07G)
		1.5	Tomato paste
		1.0	Fruiting vegetables (Crop Group 8-09)
		0.5	Corn oil
		0.4	Soybean oil
		0.15	Wheat bran
		0.1	Cereal grains (Crop Group 15; except field, pop and sweet corn)
		0.05	Dry soybeans
		0.02	Field corn, popcorn grain
		0.01	Tuberous and corm vegetables (Crop Subgroup 1C), sweet corn kernels plus cob with husks removed
	(1*E*)-[2-[[6-(2-chlorophenoxy)-5-fluoro-4-pyrimidinyl]oxy]phenyl] (5,6-dihydro-1,4,2-dioxazin-3-yl)methanone *O*-methyloxime, including the metabolite 6-(2-chlorophenoxy)-5-fluoro-4-pyrimidinol	0.2	Meat byproducts of cattle, goats, horses and sheep
		0.15	Milk fat
		0.1	Fat of cattle, goats, horses and sheep
		0.05	Meat of cattle, goats, horses and sheep
		0.02	Eggs; fat, meat and meat byproducts of hogs and poultry; milk

ppm = parts per million

MRLs are proposed for each commodity included in the listed crop groupings in accordance with the Residue Chemistry Crop Groups webpage in the Pesticides and Pest Management section of Health Canada's website.

A list of pesticide MRLs established in Canada, as of the date indicated, can be found on the Maximum Residue Limits for Pesticides webpage in the Pesticides and Pest Management section of Health Canada's website.

International Situation and Trade Implications

MRLs may vary from one country to another for a number of reasons, including differences in pesticide use patterns and the locations of the field crop trials used to generate residue chemistry data. For animal commodities, differences in MRLs can be due to different livestock feed items and practices.

Table 2 compares the MRLs proposed for fluoxastrobin in Canada with corresponding tolerances established in the United States (tolerances are listed in the Electronic Code of Federal Regulations, 40 CFR Part 180, by pesticide). Note that the MRL proposed in Canada for fruiting vegetables is consistent with the American tolerance for commodities belonging to both Crop Group 8-09 and Crop Group 8. However, the Canadian MRL for Crop Group 8-09 includes additional fruiting vegetable commodities that are not part of the American tolerance for Crop Group 8 due to revisions made to the crop group in accordance with Update on the Status of the Revisions to the Residue Chemistry Crop Groups (DIR2010-01).

Currently, a Codex Alimentarius MRL[1] has not been established for fluoxastrobin in or on any commodity. A listing of established Codex MRLs is available on the Codex Alimentarius Pesticide Residues in Food website, by commodity or pesticide.

Table 2 Comparison of Canadian MRLs and American Tolerances

Commodity	Canadian MRL (ppm)	American Tolerance (ppm)
Dried tomatoes	4.5	1.0[a]
Leaf petioles (Crop Subgroup 4B)	4.0	4.0
Low growing berry (Crop Subgroup 13-07G)	1.9	1.9
Tomato paste	1.5	1.5
Fruiting vegetables (Crop Group 8-09)	1.0	1.0 (Vegetable, fruiting, group 8)
Corn oil	0.5	0.02[a]
Soybean oil	0.4	0.05[a]
Wheat bran	0.15	0.15
Cereal grains (Crop Group 15; except field, pop and sweet corn)	0.1	0.1
Dry soybeans	0.05	0.05
Field corn	0.02	0.02
Popcorn grain	0.02	Not Established
Sweet corn kernels plus cob with husks removed	0.01	0.01
Tuberous and corm vegetables (Crop Subgroup 1C)	0.01	0.01
Meat byproducts of cattle, goats, horses and sheep	0.2	0.2
Milk fat	0.15	0.5
Fat of cattle, goats, horses and sheep	0.1	0.1

[1] The Codex Alimentarius Commission is an international organization under the auspices of the United Nations that develops international food standards, including MRLs.

Commodity	Canadian MRL (ppm)	American Tolerance (ppm)
Meat of cattle, goats, horses and sheep	0.05	0.05
Eggs	0.02	Not Established
Fat, meat and meat byproducts of hogs and poultry	0.02	Not Established
Milk	0.02	0.02

ppm = parts per million

[a] In the absence of a specified tolerance for a processed commodity, the tolerance for the raw agricultural commodity (RAC) applies.